

Fair tonight and
Friday.

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GEN. KUROKI, HERO OF YALU, IN WASHINGTON



GENERAL KUROKI,

Commander of the Japanese Army. Photograph Was Taken During the Chinese-Japanese War.

MacArthur Escorts Japanese Commander to Willard.

Escorted by Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur and personally met and welcomed at the station by Maj. Gen. Franklin Bell, chief of staff of the army, with a squadron of the Thirtieth Cavalry from Fort Myer, and Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador and his staff, General Kuroki, the little, brown, grim-visaged hero of the Yalu, and his staff, made their arrival in the Nation's Capital this morning, for a series of brilliant state entertainments, on their way to the Jamestown Exposition.

The visitors were escorted by General Bell and his cavalry detachment from the Sixth street station directly to the New Willard Hotel, where breakfast was served. The party will have a day of rest, no set entertainment having been arranged for them. The mere formalities of an exchange of courtesies will take place between them, this

Japanese embassy and the War Department, during the afternoon. Ambassador Aoki will call formally and a delegation of army officers will call to pay their respects. It is possible that Secretary of War Taft also may call upon the noted heroes of the Far East at the New Willard.

The party arrived on the Pennsylvania limited from Pittsburgh and Chicago at 8:30 o'clock, the trip having been made through from Seattle, from which point they started last Saturday morning. The journey was without incident, and they arrived on time, according to the schedule set before leaving the Pacific coast.

In the Japanese party were the general of the army, one lieutenant general, one major general, and eleven other officers, their grades graduating from brigadier general down to lieutenant, or commissary officer. There were also two non-commissioned officers and two privates, who are acting as orderlies. The party was met at Seattle by Lieutenant General MacArthur and staff of three officers, who were delegated by the Secretary of War to conduct them from the time of their arrival in the United States to the time of their departure.

General Wood and Kuroki Old Friends.

In Washington, General Kuroki's personal affairs are being looked after by Gen. O. E. Wood, U. S. A., retired, who from 1901 to 1905 was military attaché at the American legation in Tokyo, he being in Japan all during the war, and a witness to the fall of Port Arthur, from the Japanese lines. General Wood was personally acquainted with General Kuroki and all the officers with him, and because of this he was especially selected by the Secretary of War to be the personal aide of the Japanese general during his visit to Washington and the exposition.

The party arrived in Seattle direct from Yokohama last Thursday morning, and they remained there for two days, at the express wish of the city and State officials, for entertainment.

On the morning of the stay in Chicago, in order to reach Washington at the appointed moment, plans for elaborate entertainment there failed of being carried out.

Visit in Pittsburgh Two Hours.

The party arrived in Pittsburgh early last evening, and by previous arrangement, they were in the hands of the Chamber of Commerce of that city for nearly two hours, and an enthusiastic reception was held.

From Pittsburgh to Washington the run was made without stop. The train arrived in Baltimore at 7 o'clock and at 7:25 it pulled out for Washington. A few minutes after leaving the city General Kuroki arose and he was dressed long before the train pulled into the Sixth street station. The Benning racecourse attracted his attention as it was passed, and before plunging into the tunnel under the Washington Navy Yard, he was escorted to have a glimpse of the great dome of the Nation's Capitol.

Presentation to General Bell.

At the Sixth street entrance to the station the party was saluted by the cavalry squadron, with drawn sabres. Formal presentation was made to General Bell on his mount, and the party then entered automobiles and were driven to the New Willard under the cavalry escort.

At the Pennsylvania avenue entrance to the New Willard the cavalry faced right and presented sabres, and the general and his staff dismounted as they entered. The party were shown immediately to their rooms and in half an hour the general and his staff were in the main restaurant for breakfast.

The great dining corridor was thronged with women guests of the hotel, who eagerly awaited the opportunity to have a glimpse of the Japanese and American officers, all heroes of heavy campaign. They were of both the Russo-Japanese and China-Japanese wars. He speaks no English, and all conversation is made through an interpreter. The general, has sharp, small, dark-brown eyes and looks not greatly unlike the Japanese ambassador. He is of similar height and build, but a few years younger.

The little brown men wore brown clothes, a khaki uniform new to Japan. The shoulder straps are of blue, and their caps were banded with blue.

Libbey & Co., 6th and New York ave.

TICKET HEADED BY TAFT

Ohio Republican Machine Declares for War Secretary.

Foraker Agreed Upon to Succeed Himself in Senate.

Burton to Be Made Speaker in Place of Cannon.

Ohio Slate for 1908

For President—William H. Taft.
For Senator—Joseph B. Foraker.

For boss of Ohio—George B. Cox.

For Speaker of the House, to be the Roosevelt Administration's candidate—Theodore E. Burton.

This is the full program which covers the future of Ohio politics and looks to the direction of the 1908 Republican National Convention.

The Cincinnati Republican machine is out for Taft, provided Taft for President and Foraker for re-election as Senator can be made the basis of a compromise.

This is the proposal made by George B. Cox, many years boss of Hamilton county and still the power behind the throne of the party organization there. Cox declares for Taft on the ground that Ohio, with him, has a chance to provide another President. He wants Foraker to go back to the Senate, and he wants Governor Harris nominated to succeed himself.

Senator Foraker promptly endorsed the Cox proposal. He said if the Cox plan should commend itself to the Republicans of the State, he would accept, and become as hearty a supporter of Taft as anybody.

All Make Statements.

Plainly enough, the negotiations had been carefully framed up. Everybody "gave out statements," which read as if they might have been prepared and compared in advance. Charles P. Taft "stated":

"Mr. Cox takes a broad view of the matter. He sees the opportunity to elect another Ohio President, and very wisely urges that we get together."

And Chairman Hynicka, of the county committee, nominal boss in succession to Cox but really only a Cox henchman, declared for Taft, making plain, however, that he wanted harmony as a means to getting away with the local plums in Cincinnati and Hamilton county.

Chairman Brown of the state central committee declared himself a Taft man of two years standing, and was anxious that the arrangement be made by which Taft would get the delegation. The harmony plan looked excellent to him.

Leaves Burton Out of Running.

Not a word is said, however, as to what is to become of Congressman Theodore E. Burton, the original reform leader. Burton was some time ago brought forward as the Taft candidate for Senator in place of Foraker. Then he was dropped, when Charles P. Taft issued his famous edict, declaring that Secretary Taft was willing to fight for everything at once, and that as both men were in the race, it should be a complete control or complete extermination. Mr. Burton seemed to be left out of the deal from that time forth.

But now the situation is clearing. The Administration is not at all certain it wants Cannon for Speaker next winter. Mr. Cannon is regarded as a serious stumbling block in the way of accomplishing things to which the President is devoting himself, both in the way of constructive corporation legislation, and in regard to the election of the national campaign of 1908. The Speaker is no Taft man. He wants to control Illinois.

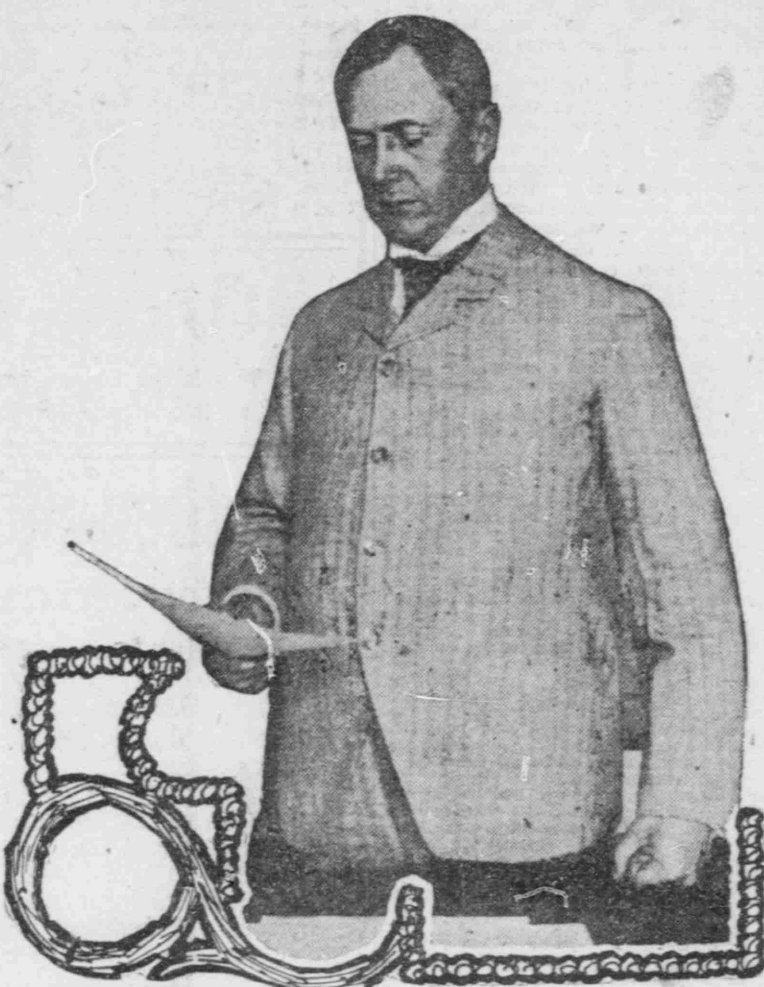
Wants Cannon's Strength Broken.

The President wants Illinois to be for Taft. To get it, Cannon's strength must be broken. Nothing would do so much to accomplish this end as to deprive him of the Speakership.

Thus two birds can be killed with one stone. Elect Burton, and the Administration gets the kind of a Speaker it wants, breaks Cannon in Illinois, and helps the Taft movement in Ohio. Just how such an arrangement will affect the course of the general Presidential preliminaries is the theme of much discussion. There is no denying that many who would like to see Taft a winner believe that the compromise will be bad for him. They believe that the country is anxious to see a sample of the fighting mettle of the man who is to succeed Roosevelt as the Republican leader. The contest of 1908 is not

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

Revolution in District Government; Reynolds' Suggestion for a Governor To Take Place of Commissioners



JAMES B. REYNOLDS,

Who, After Investigating at the Request of the President, Has Made Formal Recommendations for Change in District Government.

Changes Are Opposed By Prominent Citizens As Being Unnecessary

Adverse criticism of the Reynolds report on the District of Columbia's form of government was expressed today by two men foremost in movements for the welfare and betterment of the District socially, commercially, and politically.

These two men are Robert N. Harper, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Capt. James F. Oyster, first vice president of the same organization.

They attack most of the recommendations of Mr. Reynolds on the ground that the changes he recommends are not necessary.

Would Approve Of Representative From District

By ROBERT N. HARPER.

Without attempting to answer your question in any way, except as regards the recommendations, as I have not had time to read the entire report, I will say that I am heartily in favor of Mr. Reynolds' claim that civil service reform should be extended in the District government, provided the test of one's ability to fill the office he seeks is based on ascertaining the information the applicant has that will enable him to discharge the duties that would come to him, but I am opposed to the so-called civil service reform based merely upon a test of theoretical ability.

As to the other four recommendations, I will say that I do not feel that I would be in favor of a proposition at this time to change our present form of government for the District of Columbia. Some slight changes might be made which would be of benefit to the entire community, but the only one I now feel disposed to advocate and one which, I believe, would be of unquestioned advantage to the people and make more acceptable our present form of government to those who are not particularly favorable to it, would be one or more representatives in Congress from the District of Columbia, elected by the people of the District.

Calls It Nonsense To Import Mayors For Governors

By JAMES F. OYSTER.

I am satisfied with our present form of government, and I do not believe the radical changes recommended by Mr. Reynolds are necessary. I do favor the extension of the civil service rules all through the local government. The present Commissioners have favored it also.

The one change in our government, or rather the one addition to it that we want, is representation in Congress. With that, which would act as a means of helping the local government, the present government would be satisfactory, I think.

As for the recommendation that the mayors of other cities be brought here to act as our governors, I consider it absurd. We have as good people here as there are anywhere in the country, and we want to be governed by our own people.

The citizens' committee of 100 recommended by Mr. Reynolds, is unnecessary. The Chamber of Commerce, recently organized, can and will do all that a citizens' committee could do.

District Had Governor From 1871 Up to 1874

James B. Reynolds' recommendation that the District of Columbia be ruled by a governor who shall receive a salary of \$10,000 a year recalls the fact that the District was ruled by a governor from 1871 to 1874, who served at a salary of \$2,000 per year.

There have been several forms of government in Washington. Under the first form, the affairs of the city of Washington were managed by three Commissioners appointed by the President under the act of July 16, 1790, which provided for the location of the seat of government.

On July 1, 1802, these three commissioners were abolished and the office was established of superintendent, appointed by the President, to succeed to

Mayor of Some Other Large City Might Be Chosen, in Accordance With German System.

Advisory Committee of One Hundred Citizens, and Council of Seven Departmental Heads.

Changes in District Government Recommended by James B. Reynolds

1. The extension of the Civil Service to cover all minor offices in the District of Columbia.
2. The creation of the office of governor at a salary of perhaps \$10,000 per annum.
3. The creation of Departments of Health, Police and Fire, Buildings and Public Works, Street Engineering, Charities, Corrections, and Housing and Labor. These departments should be conducted by a commissioner at a salary of perhaps \$5,000 per annum.
4. A municipal council composed of the above named commissioners should constitute a public assembly for the passage of ordinances regulating the affairs of the District.
5. A citizens' committee of 100 to represent all general civic interests.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT today made public the special report on the affairs of the District of Columbia made by James B. Reynolds, who was delegated by executive order to do this work.

Mr. Reynolds recommends many sweeping reforms in the District government, chief of which is that the board of three Commissioners be abolished and a governor be placed in control.

Mr. Reynolds' report is made under instructions from the President, who wrote, "I request and authorize you to act as advisor (or special commissioner) to me, to investigate social conditions in the city of Washington and the administration of the city government. . . . I wish your investigation to terminate in definite, practical recommendations to me, in reference to the city's present needs and most notable defects, measured by the highest standards of good administration in this country and elsewhere."

COMPLETE REPORT OF MR. REYNOLDS.

Mr. Reynolds' report in full is as follows: No satisfactory standard of efficiency in the administration of the affairs of the District of Columbia can be secured until all minor officials are selected on merit and their retention in office and promotion depend solely on the quality of service rendered to the government. The District Commissioners, on their own initiative, have secured the examination by the National Civil Service Commission of all applicants for the Police and Fire Departments. Medical officers and expert accountants are accepted only after a thorough competitive examination. The Commissioners have also annually appealed for the extension of the civil service law to cover all minor employees of the District, but this request has not been granted by the Congress.

The growth of the city and the increase of the number of its employees gives each year added emphasis to the appeal of the District Commissioners for a well-regulated civil service. The general arguments in favor of the merit system are so well known, and have so often been approved by you, that I need not repeat them. I recommend that legislation be secured which will place all minor District appointments under the National Civil Service Commission.

CITY'S ADMINISTRATION DEFECTIVE.

The present administration of the affairs of the District of Columbia by three Commissioners has the advantage of the intimate association and frequent conference of three executives of equal rank. But it has the inevitable defects of divided responsibility, confusion of authority, and of administration by a board instead of by a single responsible executive. While in certain respects the District has the government of a territory, it is, in fact, a large city, and its administration should conform to the methods adopted in other large cities of this country. After careful consideration of the subject and conference with many citizens of the District, and of other cities, I recommend a serious consideration of the substitution of a single chief executive for the present Board of Commissioners. For this official the title of governor has been suggested, as he would be governor of the District of Columbia, as well as mayor of the city of Washington. The duties of both offices now devolving upon the three District Commissioners. He should receive compensation in proportion to the importance of the office and the arduous duties which it would impose.

I also recommend that eligibility for the office of governor be extended. Of the present District Commissioners "two must have been actual residents of the District for three years next before their appointment, and have during that period claimed residence nowhere else." The third is detailed from time to time from the Engineer Corps of the United States army by the President of the United States. While residents of the District should naturally have preference, I believe the President should be free to consider the availability of successful and experienced mayors in other cities of the country who

TREASURY LOOT \$1,000 NOTES NUMBERS LOST

Much of the \$173,000 which was stolen from the Chicago subtreasury and never recovered was in the form of \$1,000 bills, according to a high official of the Government, here.

It is thought that some of these bills have found their way to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, and officials are on the lookout for them. The Government has the numbers of some of these big bills, while the numbers of others are unknown. The failure to have the numbers of all the bills is the great stumbling block in the way of the rigorous investigation being made to discover the stolen money.

Clues Prove Fruitless.

Clue after clue has been found by the secret service men and run down in vain. The identity of the thief or thieves and the hiding place of the plunder are unknown. Consequently, the authorities are looking all the harder for clues, little and big. They will follow any lead they can get their hands on.

Even now men are working in Chicago to see if they can find by any means possible a record of the numbers of all the many \$1,000 bills that were taken from the subtreasury.

Numbers Necessary.

The importance of securing such a record is realized when it is remembered that, with the numbers in the Government's possession, the authorities would be able to ascertain at once if an attempt were made to spend or have changed one of the bills of such a large denomination. Secret service men are still confident the identity of the thieves will be discovered, and that much of the Government's money will be found and brought back into the treasury house. They refuse to discuss their latest clues, but they are working.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have fresh to brisk northeast to north winds, with rain, to the Grand Banks.

SUN TABLE.

Sun rises today..... 7:00
Sun sets tomorrow..... 4:52

TIDE TABLE.

High water today..... 5:54 a. m.
Low water today..... 12:35 p. m.
High water tomorrow..... 6:40 a. m.
Low water tomorrow..... 1:22 p. m.

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., May 9.—Potomac and Shenandoah, both clear.

Dressed Fallings, headed, \$2 per 100.

Dressed Pickets, square, \$2 per 100.

Beautiful Boards, \$2 per 100 feet.

Very nice Flooring, \$2.50 per 100 feet.

Libbey & Co., 6th and New York ave. Finest of Lumber, \$2 per 100 feet.